AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A method for making an emulsion (41) from at least two liquids, said liquids constituting a dispersed phase (40) and a dispersing phase (44), comprising:

forcing said dispersed phase (40) through a porous body (24) into the dispersing phase (44), wherein [[an]] a mechanical excitation system (251) makes the porous body (24) vibrate by applying vibrations directly to said porous body (24), and the mechanical excitation system (251) acts in traction and in compression perpendicularly to an axis of the porous body (24), which is cylindrical.

2. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersing phase (44) circulates at an exit surface of the porous body (24).

3. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the emulsion (41) is recirculated in the porous body (24), which becomes loaded with the dispersed phase (40) during the method.

4. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein frequencies and/or power of the vibrations are controlled.

5. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an emulsifier is added to at least one of the two phases (40, 44).

6. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersed phase (40) is forced through the porous body (24) under controlled conditions of temperature, pressure, flow rate, composition and agitation.

7. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersing phase (44) circulates at a surface of the porous body (24) under controlled conditions of temperature, pressure, flow rate, composition and agitation.

8. (currently amended) ~~The method as claimed in claim 1,~~ A method for making an emulsion (41) from at least two liquids, said liquids constituting a dispersed phase (40) and a dispersing phase (44), comprising:

forcing said dispersed phase (40) through a porous body (24) into the dispersing phase (44), wherein an excitation system

(251) makes the porous body (24) vibrate by applying vibrations directly to said porous body (24),

wherein a wave in a microwave frequency range, which causes heating of the porous body (24), is superimposed on an excitation at frequencies which generate the vibrations of the porous body.

9. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said emulsion (41) forms cosmetic, dermopharmaceutical or pharmaceutical products.

10-21. (canceled)

22. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim [[20]] 1, in which said mechanical excitation system (251) comprises two transducers (29, 29') which are fixed to ends (43) of the porous body (24) and are connected to an alternating current source (4), said transducers (29, 29') being formed from a piezoelectric material.

23. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 22, in which each transducer (290, 290') has a support means (291) fixed to a case (23), said case (23) surrounding at least the porous body (24) in a leak-tight fashion so as to define an external cavity (21) into which said porous part (24) opens, said support means (291) having a recess (52) in which one

end (43) of the porous body (24) is positioned, said support means (291) having at least one pair of radial holes (293a, 293b), each pair containing a piezoelectric element (294) in one hole and a resilient application means (295) in the other hole of the same pair (293a, 293b), in order to keep the piezoelectric element (294) bearing against the porous body (24), the holes (293a, 293b) in each pair being diametrically opposite.

24. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 23, in which the supports means (291) has two pairs of holes (293a, 293b), the two pairs of holes (293a, 293b) being arranged in perpendicular directions, and the two piezoelectric elements (294) are supplied with signals that are offset by one combination with prestressing springs (295), cause displacement of the porous body (24) in an overall circular trajectory.

25. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the porous body (24) has a better affinity with the dispersing phase (44) than with the dispersed phase (40).

26. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the emulsion obtained has a drop size less than 300 nm.